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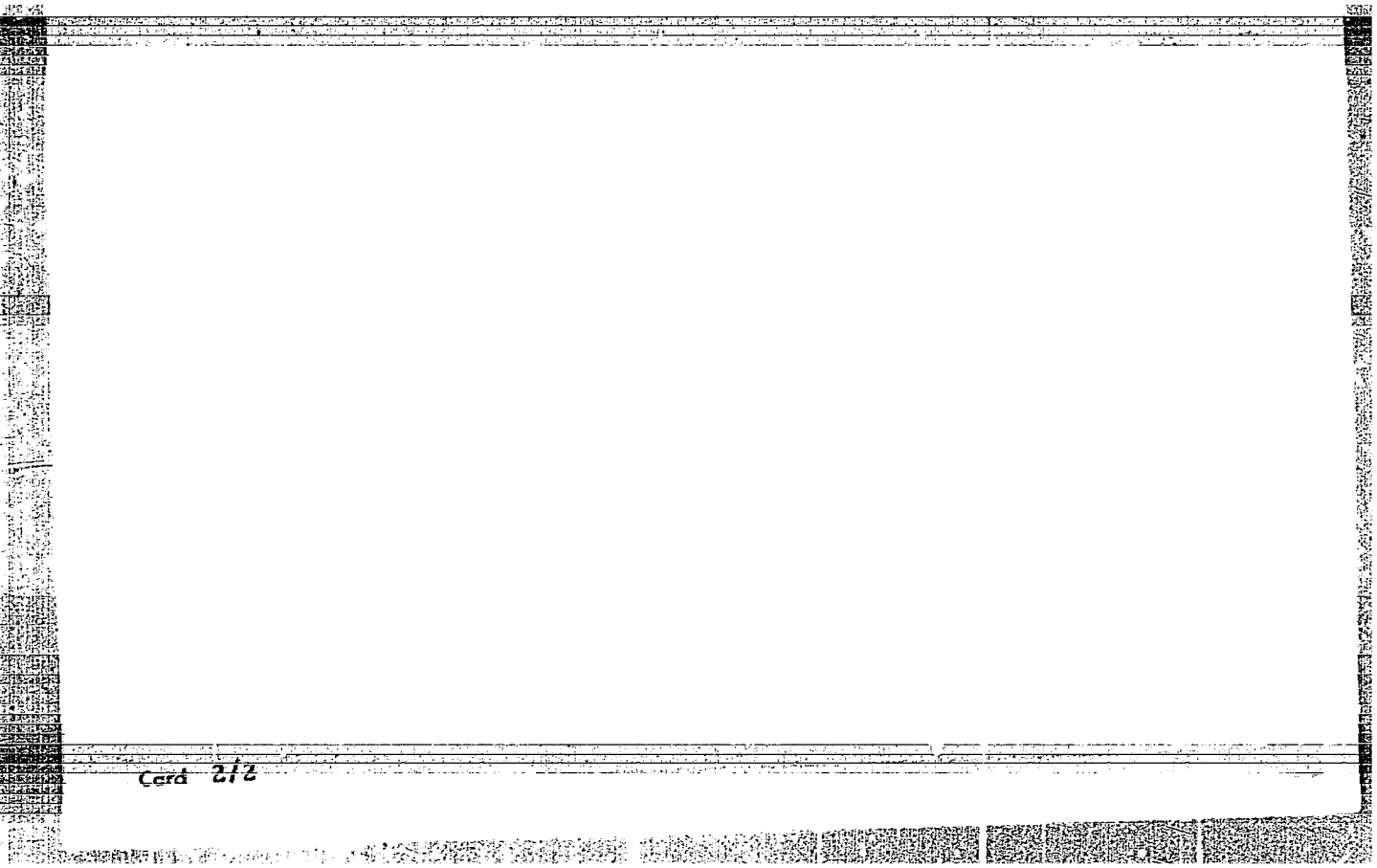
VOSTRONNUTOV, N.N.; ZEMEL'MAN, M.A.

Metrological characteristics of precision voltage stabilizers and methods for their investigation. Izm. tekh. no.1:38-41 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

VOSTROKNUTOV, N.N.

Determining the optimum correlation between the output and reference voltages of d.c. voltage stabilizers. Izm. tekh. no.3:40-43 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001861030011-0"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001861030011-0"

VOSTROKNUTOV, N.N., inzh. (Moskva); SIROTINSKIY, Ye.L., kand.tekhn. nauk, dotsent (Moskva)

New principle for obtaining constant advance time in automatic synchronizers. Elektrichestvo no.8:35-40 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Electric power distribution)
(Electric protection)

SIROTINSKIY, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva); ROZHKOV, M.G., inzh. (Moskva); VOSTROKNUTOV, N.N., inzh. (Moskva); PANFILOV, N.I., inzh. (Moskva)

Contactless automatic voltage regulators for regulating loaded transformers. Elektrichestvo no.7:4-12 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Voltage regulators) (Electric transformers)

SIROTINSKI, E. L. [Sirotinskiy, Ye.L.]; ROZHKOV, M.G.; VOSTROKNUTOV, N.N.; PANFILOV, N.I.; NANCHEV, St. [translator]

Contactless automatic voltage controller for transformers with control under load. Novosti avtomat telemekh no. 1: 35-51 '64.

VOSTROKNUTOV, N.N.

Specialized Austrian exhibition of instruments and machinery.
Izm.tekh. no.2:54-55 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; DOROGUNTSEV, Viktor Gavrilovich; MARANCHAK, Vadiliy Makarovich; OVCHARENKO, Nikolay Il'ich; SIROTINSKIY, Yevgeniy Leonidovich; FABRIKANT, Veniamin L'vovich; IVANOV, V.I., prof., retsenzent; GIZIL, Ye.P., dots., retsenzent; SIROTKO, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SOLOV'YEV, I.I., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.; OVSYANNIKOVA, Z.G., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn.red.

[Use of transistors in relay protection and system automation]Primenenie poluprovodnikov v ustroistvakh releinoi zashchity i sistemnoi avtomatiki. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 282 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electric protection) (Electric relays)
(Transistor circuits)

VOSTROKNUTOV, S.

Samokhodnaia Senokosilka KS-10 (Self-Propelled Mowing Machine)

Four Continent Book List, April 1954

VOSTROKNUTOV, S.P.

Designing thin-walled parts of textile machinery to withstand hindered torsion. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.4: 119-124 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Textile machinery--Design and construction)

VOSTROKNUTOV, S.F.

Methodology of the design for restricted torsion of a thin-walled rod fastened with bolts on its ends. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.1:141-146 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

VOSTROKNUTOV, S.P.

Theoretical principles in designing batten blades. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.1:147-151 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Looms)

LEVSHIN, Vladimir Arturovich; FILONENKO-BORODICH, M.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., retsenzent; VOSTROKNUTOV, S.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., retsenzent; SINDEYEV, V.A., prof., retsenzent; SOKOLOV, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., retsenzent; MINAYEVA, T.M., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Strength of materials] Soprotivlenie materialov. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 475 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Strength of materials)

VOSTROKNUTOV, S.P.

VOSTROKNUTOV, S.P., doktor tekhn.nauk

Considering the forces of inertia in the theory and design of machines. Trudy MIEI no.7:53-65 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Mechanical engineering)

VOSTROKHUTOV, Stepan Pavlovich, 1891-

Recent achievements in the mechanization of agriculture
Kazan', 1929. 11 p.

1. Farm mechanization
2. Agricultural machinery.

VOSTROKNUTOV, V.A.

Introduction of multipurpose attachments with interchangeable parts in enterprises of the Sverdlovsk Economic Council. Biul. tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:82 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Industrial management)

VOSTROKNUTOV, V.D

BOGIN, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOSTROKNUTOV, V.D., inzhener

Mechanization of reinforcement work in the manufacture of wire-mesh concrete elements. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.6:211-215 S '55. (Reinforced concrete) (MLRA 8:9)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.; KUL'CHITSKAYA, V.

Repairing tubless tires. Avt. transp. 37 no.5:22-24 My '59.
(MIRA 12:8)
(Tires, Rubber--Maintenance and repair)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; VOLKOVA, S.V.; KAMENSKIY, B.Z.

Statistical methods for establishing the guaranty norms for the service life of reconditioned tires. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.2:35-37 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Opytnyy zavod po vosstanovleniyu shin Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta shinnoy promyshlennosti.

ZUBANOV, V.A.; VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G. Prinimali uchastiye: RUDENKO, G.V.; SHMIGIROVSKAYA, K.S.

Development of efficient vulcanization conditions in the recapping of automobile tires. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.6:25-29 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nevinnomysskiy shinovosstanovitel'nyy zavod i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; PORT, B.S.; ZHURAVLEV, V.F.; NIKITINA, A.A.

Provide the rubber tire repair industry with the new type of equipment. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.8:33-35 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut po oborudovaniyu dlya shinnoy promyshlennosti.

KOSHELEV, F.F.; KAMENSKIY, B.Z.; YURGENSON, M.P.; VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.

Rubber patches for on-the-road repairing of tire tubes.
Kauch.i rez. 21 no.12:43-45 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tires, Rubber—Repairing)

BADENKOV, P.F.; VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; YEVSTRATOV, V.F.

Rise of the production output and technological level of the Soviet re-treading industry. Kauch. i rez. 20 no. 4:4-7 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tires, Rubber)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; BODAK, N.M.; SMIRNOV, A.F.

Determining the moisture content of automobile tire casings with an electrical moisture meter. Kauch. i rez. 18 no.1:43-45 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Automobiles--Tires)
(Electric instruments)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043973 S/0138/64/000/008/0035/0040

AUTHOR: Kamenskiy, B. Z., Vostroknutov, Ye. G., Reznikovskiy, M. M.

TITLE: Effect of the surface state and bonding conditions on the bond strength between vulcanized and unvulcanized rubbers

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 8, 1964, 35-40

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, vulcanization, aging, adhesion, bonding, bond strength, contact surface, rubber surface

ABSTRACT: The effect of aging of the vulcanizates on the bond strength between vulcanized and unvulcanized rubber mixtures from NK was studied before and after vulcanization of the bonded samples and with or without roughening of the vulcanized surface. The results shown in the Enclosure demonstrate the importance of mechanical surface treatment to remove the oxidized layer. Aging, on the other hand, had an unfavorable effect on the bond strength of vulcanized rubber. Pictures of surfaces processed by different methods are shown and their effect on the bond strength is evaluated. Since an increase in contact area increases the bond strength, the possibility of increasing the surface area by mechanical treatment is studied for different types of geometric relief. The concept of "order of roughening" is developed and it is shown that for each type of relief, the true

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043973

(geometrical) contact area can be determined by simple calculations using Maxwell's equation. The coefficients of increase in geometrical surface area are given for different models and formulas are developed for determining the coefficient of true contact area. This coefficient is a complicated function of time and normal load. Finally, the dependence of bond strength between vulcanized and unvulcanized rubbers on the amount of pressure (for 3 min.) and on bonding time (at 12 atm.) is plotted. The expression calculated for this relationship makes it possible to describe the experimental data approximately without using the theory of layer-to-layer molecular diffusion. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy prom*shlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043973

ENCLOSURE: 01

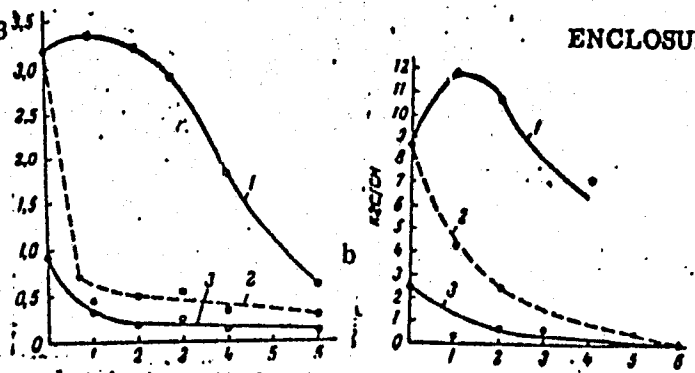

Fig. 1. Effect of aging of the vulcanizate on its bonding strength with an unvulcanized rubber mixture of NK, before (a) and after (b) vulcanization of the bonded samples: 1 - roughening of the vulcanizate surface after aging; 2 - roughening of the vulcanizate surface before aging; 3 - without roughening of the vulcanizate surface. Ordinate = bond strength in kg. s/cm; abscissa = aging time in days.

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VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; SMIRNOV, A.F.

Drying of tire casings in the restoration process. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.9:34-39 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tires, Rubber)

S/138/61/000/004/001/006
A051/A129

AUTHORS: Badenkov, P.F., Vostroknutov, Ye.G., Yevstratov, V.F.

TITLE: Increasing the production volume and elevating the technical level of the Soviet tire build-up industry

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1961, 4 - 7

TEXT: Under present conditions of automobile tire use, the casing is found to "outlive" the tread. In 1965, the production of repaired tires will exceed by over 12 times that of 1960. This repair can be accomplished by a proper method of tire selection in automobile plants, in order to carry out the necessary repairs. Larger and more economical plants and repair shops must be built, usually by the Sovnarkhozes and the smaller ones by the Ministries of Automobile Transport and Roads of the Union Republics or by the Ministries of Agriculture, etc. The location of these plants should depend on favourable local conditions. The tire build-up shops of the automobile plants should specialize only in the repairs of local damage, which requires manual labor. An estimation is given for the number of tires to be repaired in an average Oblast': number of automobiles- 20,000; number of wheels - 120,000; average life time of the tire - 1.5- 2

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years; number of damaged tires per year - 60,000 - 80,000; number of tires suitable for repair - 30,000 - 40,000. Thus, for an average Oblast' one plant with a total tire build-up capacity of 50,000 per year should be sufficient (i.e. 30,000 repaired tires). New tire build-up equipment is needed. Tests of various machinery and equipment are being conducted at the Experimental Tire-Repair Plant of the NII shinnoy promyshlennosti (NII of the Tire Industry) and beginning in 1961, these machines will be mass-producted. The equipment is suitable for all types of tires up to 14.00-20 in size. The roadability of the repaired tires compared to new ones, based on the average size, should increase from 20-25% in 1960 to 50-55% by 1965. The guaranteed roadability standards of the repaired tires should be developed and confirmed. Until recently, low-quality rubbers were used in tire build-up material, having a much higher physico-mechanical index (that of mass-produced tire rubber). The content and scale of laboratory and industrial tests conducted so far give only partial satisfaction. A special group of specialists should be established in the Gosplan of the USSR, VSNKh, Goskhimkomitet, Goskomitet for the problems of automation and machine-building, to deal with the repair of tires. The following problems must further be handled: 1) research for new tire build-up materials; a) development of new rubber composition, adhesives, pastes for low-temperature vulcanization; b) development of

special rubber compositions and adhesives for the repairing process, using hot vulcanization; 2) new industrial technologies, equipment and instruments for the repair of tires; a) new methods for the heating of tires and tire build-up materials in drying, application of the materials, rolling and vulcanization of the tread; b) efficient types of polishing-copying and rolling machines, infrared driers, individual and bandage vulcanizers, tools for inserting and removing boiling chambers; c) new methods and instruments for express-control; 3) personnel training for the tire build-up industry. The organization of appropriate departments in the MITKhT im. Lomonosov, LKhTI, DKhTI, and other chemical technological institutes is recommended. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.; KAMENSKIY, B.; KRIVUNCHENKO, L.

Improving the quality of reconditioned tires. Avt. transp. 43 no.1:21-23 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; BOL'SHAKOVA, S.I.

Buffing of the vulcanized treads in recapped tires with various tools. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.1:35-40 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

MALKINA, Kh.E.; VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; KAMENSKIY, B.Z.

Conference on tire recapping. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.10:54-57 O '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Tires, Rubber)

S/138/59/000/012/006/006

AUTHORS: Vostroknutov, Ye. G., Smirnov, A. F., Kamenskiy, B. Z.

TITLE: An Instrument for the Control of Moisture in Automobile Tread Casings

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, No. 12, pp. 47-49

TEXT: The moisture of the tire casings, which impedes repair work, can be determined by the electrical resistance of the casing, which decreases with an increase in the moisture of the cord. The German patent No. 936480, 1955, the design of which is based on the above-mentioned principle is discussed. It has two steel needles attached to the handle, which act as the electrodes. These needles are introduced into the casing of the tread. The functioning principle is explained. The disadvantage of the instrument is the impossibility of a quantitative evaluation of the moisture content. The Kiyevskiy shinoremontnyy zavod (Kiyev Tire Repair Plant) developed a special method using the ordinary type megohmmeter (Ref. 3) for the quantitative determination of the relationship between the electrical resistance and the moisture of the casing. The tests showed that this method could be used for detecting tires in need of drying.

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S/138/59/000/012/006/006

An Instrument for the Control of Moisture in Automobile Tread Casings

Casings with a moisture content of 5% or more after vulcanization were shown to undergo lamination on the sides. The moisture-meter and the megohm-meter were used to determine why the lamination took place on the sides rather than in the crown of the casing. It was found that more moisture accumulated at the sides due to less heating of these parts during performance of the tire. The application of the moisture-meter and the megohm-meter showed that these instruments had also various disadvantages. The handle of the megohmmeter had to be turned manually during the measurements. Further investigations resulted in the development of a moisture-indicator for determining the moisture of the casings under repair. The instrument proved satisfactory in every respect. The principle of its design is given as being based on the change in the switch-on voltage of the neon bulbs depending on the value of the shunting resistance. The new instrument is used both for the quantitative and qualitative determination of the moisture content. Fig. 1 is the circuit diagram of the instrument, where three neon bulbs are seen to be connected. Fig. 3 is a diagram of the instrument with all its component parts. MH-6 (MN-6) neon bulbs are used. The average degree of accuracy of the instrument is 15-20%. The experimental instrument was tested at the Moskovskiy vulkanizatsionny zavod

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S/138/59/000/012/006/006

An Instrument for the Control of Moisture in Automobile Tread Casings

(Moscow Vulcanization Plant) and at the Kiyev Tire Repair Plant. As many as 45 casings of various sizes were tested and the results are given in the table. The casings with a high moisture content after vulcanization were laminated. The authors state that the principle of this instrument can be applied to designing similar instruments for moisture determination in other articles of materials, such as the ingredients of rubber mixtures, organic solvents or textiles. The circuit diagram can be changed accordingly in each case. For example, by using alternating resistance for shunting an instrument can be made with a continuous moisture-indicating scale and with only one bulb-indicator. There are 1 table, 3 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific-Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

Card 3/3

VOSTROKNUTOV, YE. G.

S/138/60/000/006/003/008
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Koshelev, F.F., Fedrukina, L.F., Melamed, T.I., Kasenskiy, [illegible], Vostroknutov, Ye.G.

TITLE: On the Development of Self-Vulcanizing Materials for the Repair of Pneumatic Tires

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 6, pp. 27 - 29.

TEXT: The recent development and application of self-vulcanizing
materials in tire repair and the cold vulcanization method is pointed out.
Due to the introduction of tubeless tires in the last few years, the in-
terest in self-vulcanizing materials has grown, as well as research work
in this field. The principles of production of Soviet self-vulcanizing
rubbers, pastes and cements based on natural rubber and Soviet ingredients
for use in tire repairs by the cold vulcanization method are outlined.
The production of these materials began in 1959 by the MITKhT im. Lomono-
sov in cooperation with the NIIShP. These principles are also applicable
to synthetic rubbers (butadiene-nitrile CKH-26 (SKN-26) and CKH-40 (SKN-40),
carboxylic CKC-30-1 (SKS-30-1) rubbers, etc. Thus, the composition of a

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cement was developed for use in the cold repair of rubber articles with a
sufficiently high adhesiveness and a satisfactory thermostability at 100°C.
In order to avoid gelatination during the production and storage of the
pastes and cements, two solutions of the cement and the paste were develop-
ed which are mixed together prior to their application. In order to find
the most active ultra-accelerators of vulcanization at low temperatures,
Zn, Pb, Al, Bi, Cd and Sb salts of dialkyldithiocarbamine acids were stud-
ied. It was found that the zinc salt has a higher level of vulcanization.
Various epoxide resins were tested for the purpose of increasing the ad-
hesiveness of the cements to vulcanized rubber and fabrics. It was estab-
lished that the partial replacement of the epoxide resin with phenolfor-
maldehyde increases the stability of the cement during storage. Gas chan-
nel carbon black and mineral fillers (colloidal silica YK-333 (UK-333) and
YC-170 (US-170), powered silica gel, the silicates of calcium, zinc, etc.),
were tested as fillers for increasing the mechanical resistance of the lay-
ers of the adhesive. Tests were performed on the tube and casing rubbers.

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It was established that liquid cement, which is part of the cement compo-
sition, can be applied independently during the joining of non-vulcanized
articles of complex profile with subsequent vulcanization. The authors
recommend these cements, pastes and rubber mixtures for the repair of tubes,
casings, tubeless tires, belts, sleeves, various rubber footwear and the
rubberizing of various chemical apparatus, as well as the cementing of
leather to rubber and a number of other materials. There are 3 tables and
15 references: 6 Soviet, 7 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, (The Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M.V. Lomonosov and the Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

Card 3/3

KOSHELEV, F.F.; FEDYUKINA, L.P.; MELAMED, T.I.; KAMENSKIY, B.Z.; VOSTROKHUTOV, Ye.G.

Development of self-vulcanizing materials for the repair of pneumatic tires. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.6:27-29 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tires, Rubber) (Vulcanization)

SOV/124-57-4-5063

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 156 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Reznikovskiy, M.M., Vostroknutov, Ye.G., Priss, L.S.

TITLE: Methodological Problems in the Study of the Strength of Rubber Under Time-variable Stress Conditions (Metodicheskiye voprosy izucheniya prochnosti reziny pri peremennykh vo vremeni napryazheniyakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Stareniye i utomleniye kauchukov i rezin i povysheniye ikh stoykosti. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1955, pp 76-88

ABSTRACT: The author suggests a method for the classification of the basic regimes of testing rubber for dynamic fatigue. All types of operational regimes may be referred to one of the four groups of tests suggested in the classification. New instruments for the dynamic tests of rubber are examined which make possible an analysis both of the fatigue strength, characterized by the number of the cycles before failure, and of the "exhaustion" characterized by changes in the material properties after repeated loading: 1) An instrument which makes possible the accomplishment of any of the dynamic regimes with an asymmetric loading cycle. Tests on this instrument are conducted under uniform tension and with a harmonic law of

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Methodological Problems in the Study of the Strength of Rubber (cont.)

stress and strain variation. 2) An instrument for the study of the exhaustion and fatigue strength of rubber with a symmetrical loading cyle (with mean values of the stress and strain equal to zero), which in samples subjected to bending deformation makes possible the determination of the dynamic modulus and the losses per load cycle along with the fatigue strength.

L. S. Bryukhanova

Card 2/2

SOV/138-58-6-7/25

AUTHORS: Vostrokmutov, Ye.G., and Kamenskiy, B.Z.

TITLE: Methods ~~for Increasing~~ the Life of Reconditioned Car Tires (Usloviya povysheniya khodimosti otremontirovannykh avtopokryshek)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 6, pp 25 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some conclusions and recommendations for improving the property of reconditioning materials, and for improving the technological processes for reconditioned tires, are given on the basis of recent investigations. The average wear of car tires reconditioned according to the NIIShP method is 25,000 - 30,000 km, but it is pointed out that the average wear of tires reconditioned in various plants only reaches 10,000 km. The properties of reconditioned tires depend on the composition of the reconditioning stock, and on the properties of the materials used for reconditioning. Results are tabulated for reconditioned tires (260 - 20) after reconditioning of the tread according to the NIIShP method (1956 - 57). Correct vulcanisation of the reconditioned tires is most important. Many reconditioning plants use 'Vitakep' vulcanisation chambers.

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Methods for Increasing the Life of Reconditioned Car Tires

but drawbacks of this method of vulcanisation are pointed out, and it is recommended that car tires of standard dimensions should be vulcanised in individual vulcanisation chambers. Physico-mechanical characteristics of re-conditioning materials tested in the NIIShP are compared with rubbers used in the U.S.A. and Czechoslovakia (Table 2). The tire factories supply various rubbers to the reconditioning plants which range from rubbers based on 100% NK to rubbers based on SKB with increased regenerate content. Various deficiencies in the standard (Gost) for reconditioning materials are pointed out. The authors recommend that the existing standard for reconditioning materials be revised, and that the period of storing of the reconditioning materials before use should be shortened considerably. The methods for reconditioning should take into account the required improved qualities of the materials. The bonding between the materials and the casing of the tire should be increased by using adhesives filled with carbon black. Polyvinyl chloride,

Methods for Increasing the Life of Reconditioned Car Tires

polyethylene, etc. and other plastics should be tested for use as new packing materials.

There are 3 tables, and 5 references (English)

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (The Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

1. Tires--Processing 2. Tires--Life expectancy

Card 3/3

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; KAMENSKIY, B.Z.

Means of increasing the operating life of repaired automobile tire casings. Kauch. i rez. 17 no.6:25-29 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tires, Rubber--Repairing)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; KAMENSKIY, B.Z.

Basic results of the work conducted in the field of tire reclaiming and repairing, and trends in its furhter development. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.5:6-10 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tires, Rubber—Repairing)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.

Study of the temperature field in the vulcanization of reclaimed treads. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.6:37-41 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

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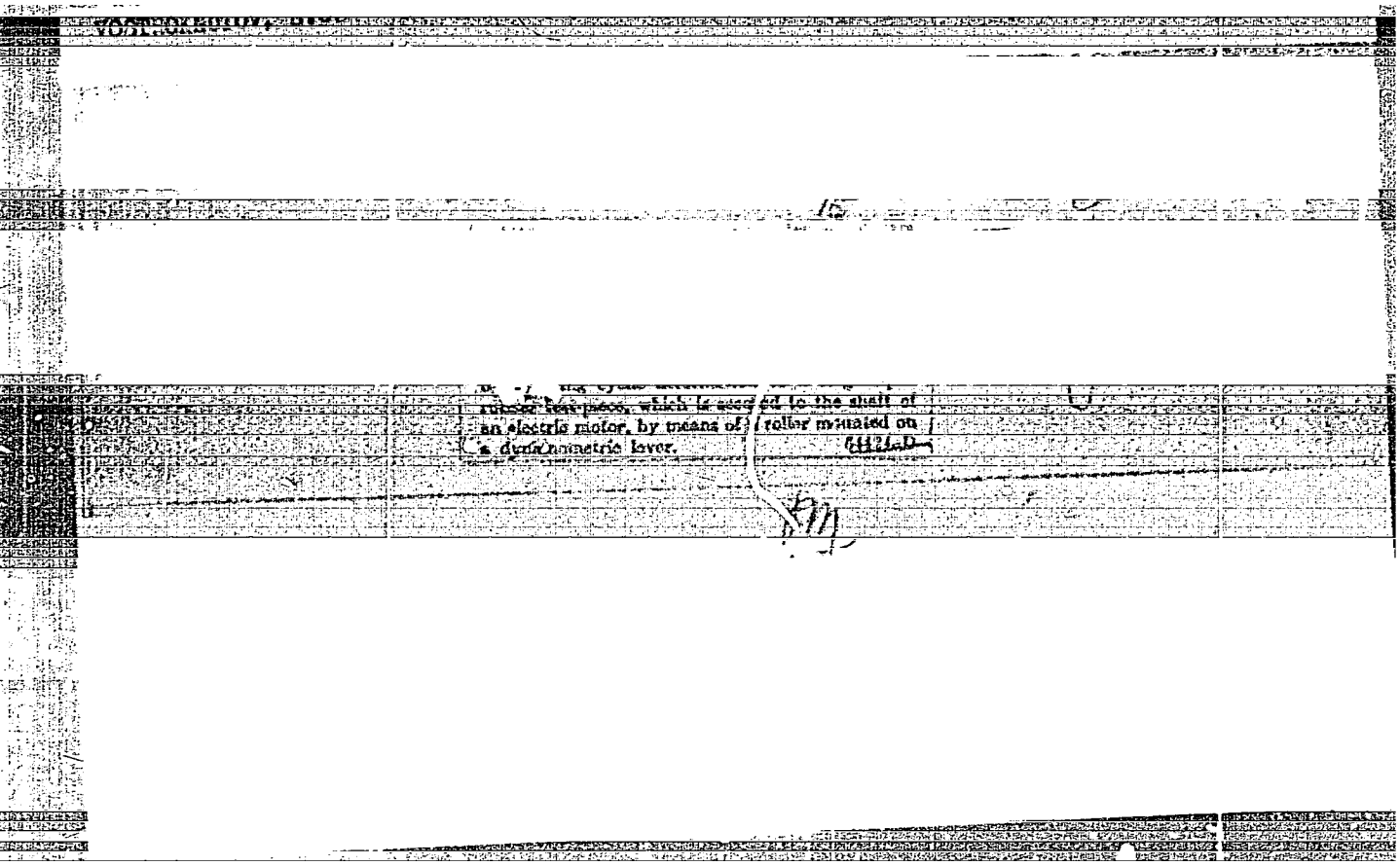

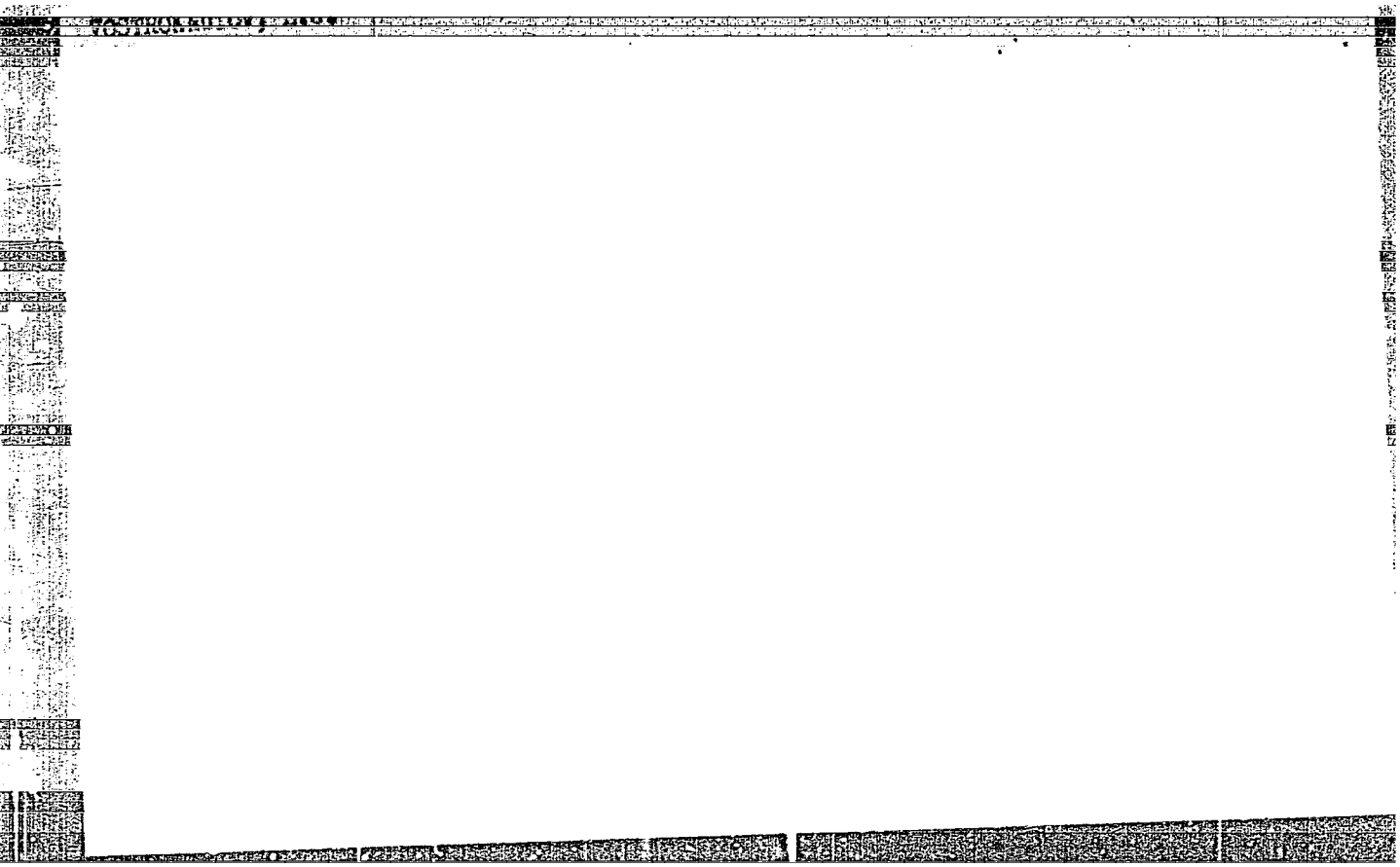

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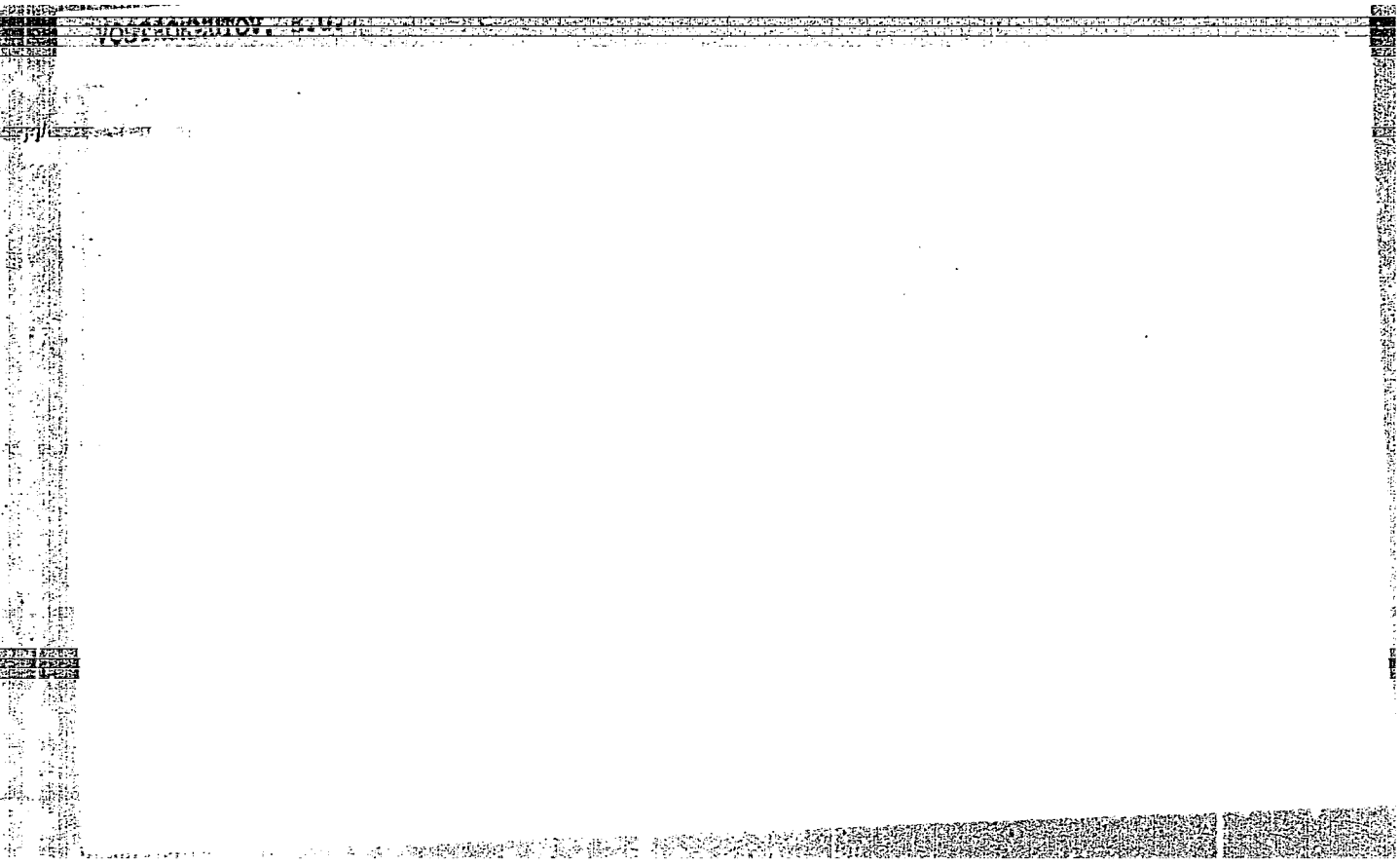

VOSTROKNUTOV, YE. G.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Crude rubber, natural and synthetic. Vulcanized rubber, I-21

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6038

Author: Reznikovskiy, M. M., Vostroknutov, Ye. G., Priss, L. S.

Institution: None

Title: Problems of Method in the Study of Durability of Vulcanized Rubber Under Stresses Varying with Time

Original Publication: Sb. Stareniye i utomleniye kauchukov i rezin i povysheniye ikh stoykosti. L., Goskhimizdat, 1955, 76-88

Abstract: Specific features of mechanical behavior of vulcanized rubber during fatigue tests, are considered. A classification is provided of the fundamental dynamic conditions of operation, which takes into consideration the dependence of working conditions of the sample on duration of the experiment. An apparatus is proposed, which puts into effect any of the dynamic conditions under consideration, and ensures performance of tests over a wide range of

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USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Crude rubber, natural and synthetic. Vulcanized rubber, I-21

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6038

Abstract: frequencies with variable values of mean and amplitudinal deformation. The tests are carried out under harmonic load and uniform deformation, and the dynamic characteristics of the vulcanizate are measured continuously. Of great practical interest for the characterization of fatigue durability of vulcanizates, is the symmetrical, sign-alternating load cycle, which excludes the occurrence of residual deformations during the tests. There is proposed a corresponding apparatus for testing cylindrical samples which perform under conditions of alternating flexure.

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VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; REZNIKOVSKIY, M.M.

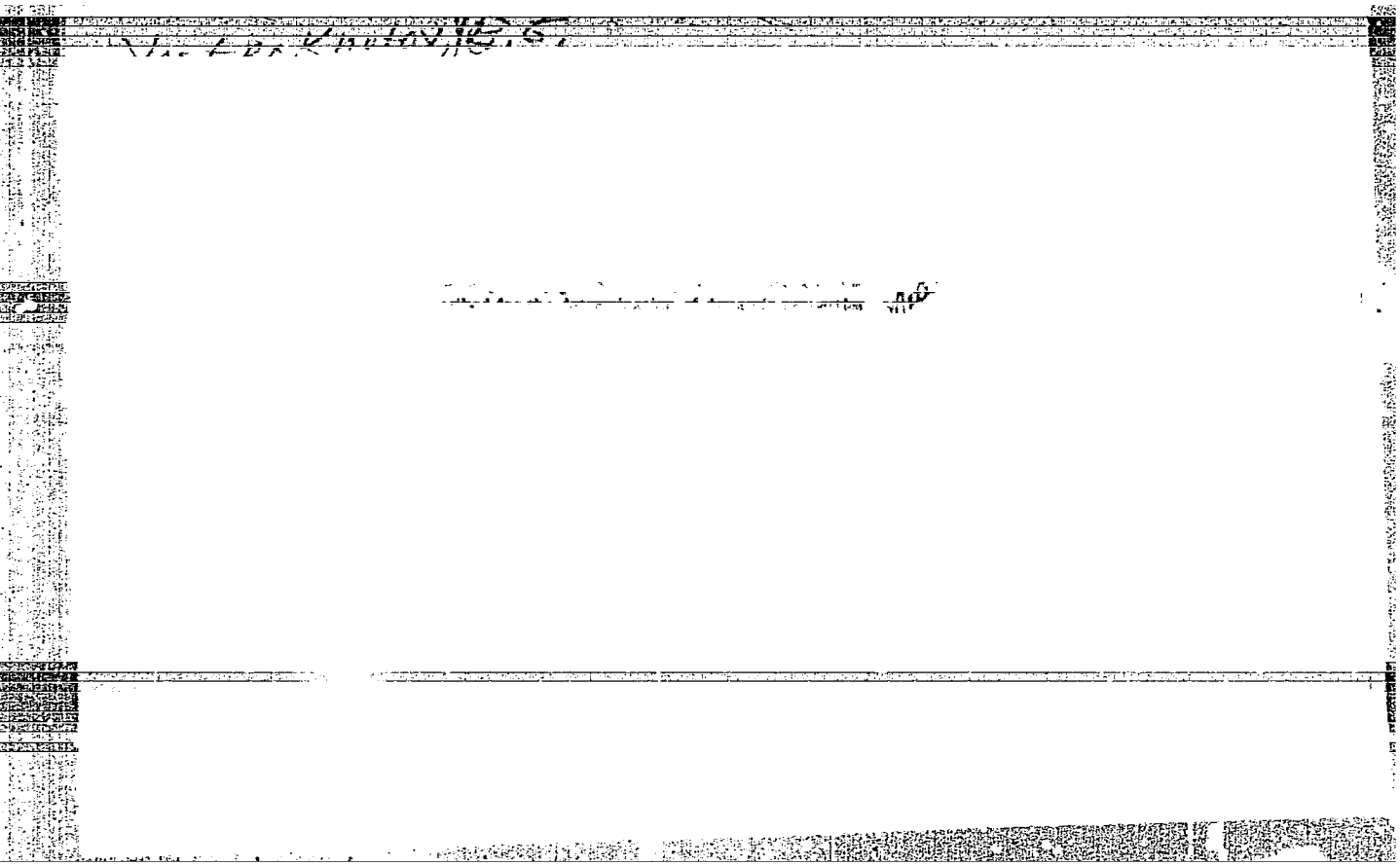
Rotary device for studying the dynamic properties and fatigue of rubber during tension testing. Zav. lab. 23 no.3:361-364 '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber--Testing) (Testing machines)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.

REZNIKOVSKIY, M.M.; VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.

Dynamics of swaying of a rubber ring on a rigid support. Zhur. tekh.fiz. 24 no.6:997-1007 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Disks, Rotating) (Wheels)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001861030011-0"

VOSTROKNUTOV, YE. G.

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of high-molecular

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1014

Author : Reznikovskiy, M.M., Vostroknutov, Ye.G., Khromov, M.K.

Title : Heat Formation in the Formation of Rubber, and New Methods of Dynamic Testing

Orig Pub : Stareniye i utomleniye kauchukov i rezin i povysheniye ikh stoykosti. L., Goskhimizdat 1955, 76-88

Abstr Abstract : See Ref. Zhur. Khim. 1956, 48636

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VOSTROKNUTOV, E. G., PRIESS, L. S., and REZNIKOVSKIY, M. M.

"Recovery power of rubber under static and dynamic stress," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 28 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Rubber Research Inst.

B-3,084,395

Vostroknutov, Ye. G.

USSR/Engineering - Dynamics of wheels FD-1001

Card 1/1 : Pub. 153 - 5/24

Authors : Reznikovskiy, M. M., and Vostroknutov, Ye. G.

Title : Dynamics governing free play in a rubber tire on a rigid support

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz., 24, 997-1007, Jun 1954

Abstract : Describe a device for investigating the dynamics of free play in a rubber tire on a rigid support. Present computational and experimental data illustrating the possibilities and limits of applicability of A. Yu. Ishlinskiy's phenomenological theory of free play. Show that the condition for the constant radial load assigned to a wheel is equivalent to the condition for constant assigned work of cyclic loading under uniform compression. Six references, 4 USSR

Institution : -

Submitted : November 1, 1953

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye. G.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Dynamic Properties of Rubber By the Method of Rolling." Cand Chem Sci, Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 12 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 1 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

VOSTROKNUTOV, Ye.G.; BODAK, N.M.; URUSOV, A.A.

New equipment in the tire repair industry. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.12: 13-18 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti. (Tires, Rubber)

VOSTROPYATOV, P. A.

Minsk - Diseases

Pasteurellosis in minks. Kar. i zver. 6, no. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

KRASIL'NIKOVA, L.N.; VOSTROKNUTOVA, M.Ya.

Colorimetric determination of the sum of rare earths with arsenazo I in the technological products of processing vanadium - rare-earth ores. Sbor.trud. VNIITSVETMET no.9:41-48 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VOSTROSABLIN, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concretes. - Binders, Concretes and Other Silicate Building Materials. H-13d

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 47623

Author : Michal Vostrosablin
Inst : -
Title : Several Remarks Concerning Light Concretes.

Orig Pub : Pozemni stavby, 1957, 5, No 11, 577-580

Abstract : The properties of materials taking part in the composition of light concretes are discussed.

Card 1/1

VOSTROTIN, STEPAN VASIL'EVICH.

Sievernyi morskoi put' i Cheliabinskii tarifny perelom v sviazi s kolonizatsiei Sibiri. [The Northern Sea Route and the Chelyabinsk tariff crisis in connection with the colonization of Siberia]. S.-Peterburg, 1900, 79 p., tables. (Trudy Obshchestva po izucheniiu Sibiri i uluchsheniia eia byta). CSt-H

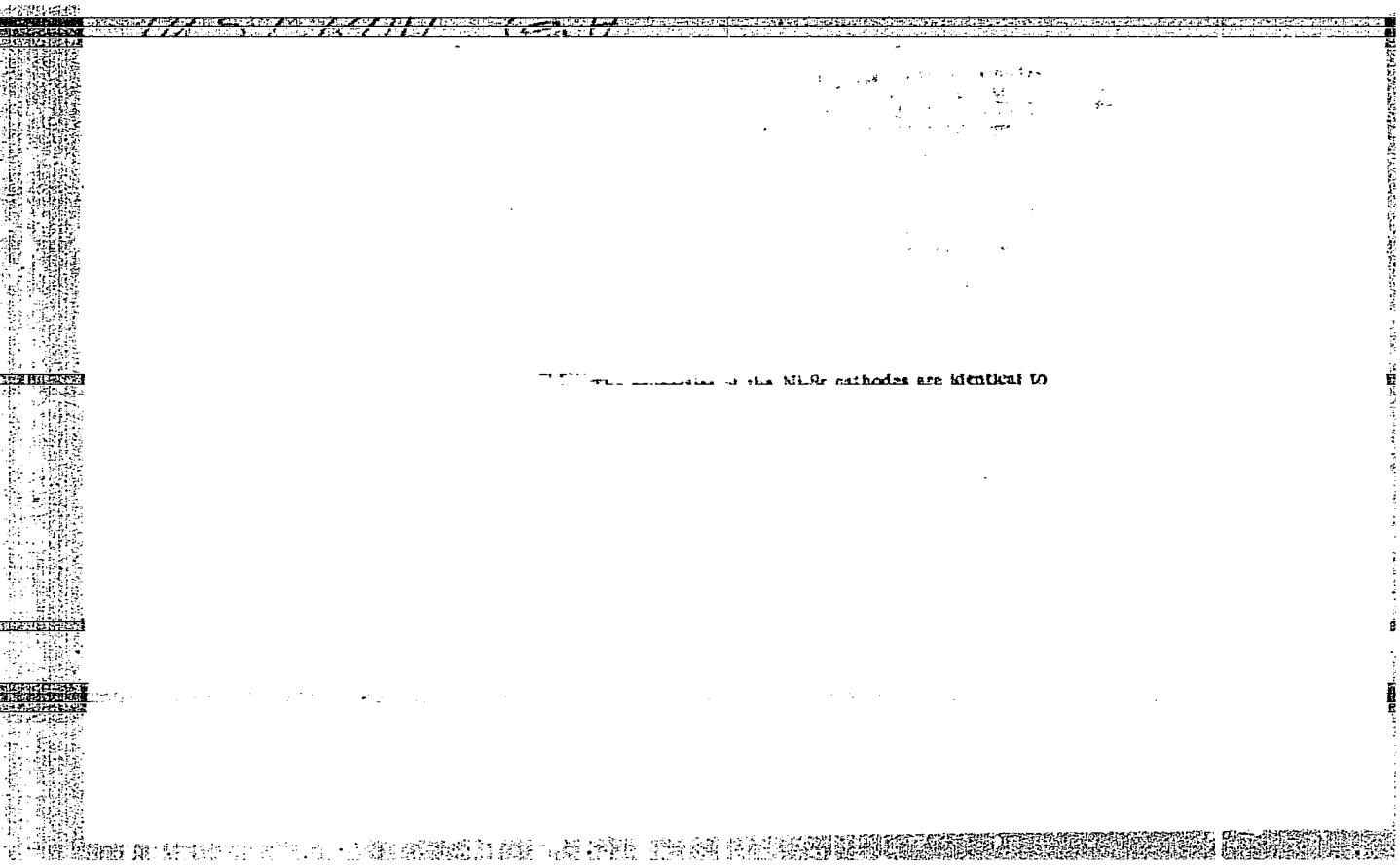
SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

VOSTROV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHIL'NIKOV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Stability of gravel roadbeds under asphalt concrete pavements. Avt.dor.19 no.3:8-10 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Pavements)

VOSTROV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

On the periods of time for major repair of road surfaces. Avt. dor. 18 no.6:12 O '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Roads--Maintenance and repair)



VOSTROV, G. A.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the emission properties of long-working oxide cathodes with activating admixtures in the core and in the coating". Leningrad, 1958. 14 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Electrical Engineering Inst im V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)), 150 copies (KL, No 16, 1959, 108)

SOV/109-3-8-11/18

AUTHORS: Parkhomenko, V.S., Vostrov, G.A. and Chistyakova, M.A.

TITLE: Oxide Cathode with a Pure-nickel Core and with Activating Agents in the Coating (Oksidnyy katod s kernom iz chistogo nikelya i aktiviruyushchimi prisadkami v pokrytii)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 8, pp 1046 - 1057 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a number of Soviet investigations (Ref 16), it was found that the oxides which contain an activating admixture in the coating have the following advantages over the normal oxide cathode: 1) the use of a pure-nickel cathode core eliminates the formation of an inter-phase resistance layer; 2) the presence of the agents results in a uniform and easy activation of the cathodes; 3) the action of the activators does not depend on the diffusion through the nickel; 4) the introduction of the activators does not present any difficulties and 5) the cores can be made of the purest nickel. The choice of the activators is based on the calculations of barium-vapour pressure at a temperature of 1 273 °K by the method indicated in Ref 21. From these calculations,

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it follows that the ensuing elements have good barium-oxide reducing properties: Th, Mg, Be, Hf, Sc, Y, Sr, Nd, Pr, La, Zr, U, Al and Si. The experimental investigations of the cathode characteristics containing activators in the oxide layer were carried out on a special diode. This had a cylindrical-type construction; the dimensions of the various parts of the diode are indicated in Table 1. The coating had a weight of about 4 mg, a thickness of 40-50 μ and a roughness of 15-17 μ . The life tests of the cathodes are illustrated by the experimental curves of Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5, where the abscissae are linear up to 1 000 hours and logarithmic above 1 000 hours. From the figures, it is seen that the best emission characteristics are secured with the cathodes containing Th, Nb, Cu + Al and Zr in the coating. The diodes with such cathodes give stable, static parameters over long periods. In view of the outstanding characteristics of the cathodes with Th and Cu + Al activators, a special investigation was carried out with these cathodes. The conditions of tests are specified in Table 2, where the third column gives

Oxide Cathode with a Pure-nickel Core and with Activating Agents in the Coating

the heater voltage, the fourth column shows the anode voltage, the fifth column gives the anode current, the sixth column refers to the cathode temperature and the seventh column indicates the number of tubes used in a test. The results of these tests are shown in Figures 6, 7 and 8. For the purpose of comparison, the saturation current (as a function of time) of the oxide cathode with thorium activator and without the activator is shown in Figure 9. From the experiments, it is concluded that the cathodes provided with Th or Al activators in the oxide coating can give stable current densities of 50 - 100 mA/cm^2 over a period of 10 000-20 000 hours. There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 21 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 8 English and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1958

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1. Oxide cathodes--Materials 2. Oxide cathodes--Coatings
3. Oxide cathodes--Performance 4. Nickel--Effectiveness

AUTHORS: Kostrov, G. A., Gandel'sman, I. L. SOV/32-24-10-54/70

TITLE: An Apparatus for Measuring the Small Values of the Specific Electric Conductivity of Liquids (Pribor dlya izmereniya malykh znacheniy udel'noy elektroprovodnosti zhidkikh sred)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1284-1285 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An apparatus was devised which makes possible measurements of the electric conductivity of the order 10^{-11} $Ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}$. This apparatus operates with a. c. with a compensation of the capacity loads formed. A basic scheme is given. From the description it may be seen that the stabilized mains voltage is connected to a transformer the second winding of which has a ground. The apparatus contains a lamp voltmeter of the type LV-9. The specific conductivity of the liquid is determined according to a formula. Measurements carried out with this apparatus of amyl acetate and glycerin at 25° gave their specific electric conductivity as $5,5.10^{-10}$ or $1,1.10^{-8}$ $Ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}$, respectively. The measuring error is 6%. The experiments carried out to verify the reproducibility of the measurements yielded good results. The apparatus described will be used at

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An Apparatus for Measuring the Small Values of the Specific Electric Conductivity of Liquids

SOV/32-24-10-54/70

the laboratory of the "Svetlana" factory for controlling the electric conductivity of organic solvents and suspensions produced on the basis of these solvents, and in the production of radio tubes.
There is 1 figure.

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VOSTROV G. S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4127

Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi imeni prof. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevicha.

Trudy LEIS, vyp. 3(36) (Transactions of the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, Nr 3(36)) Leningrad, 1958. 136 p. 400 copies printed.

Editorial Board: A. F. Gavrilov, Professor, M. P. Dolukhanov, Professor, K. P. Yegorov, Docent, I. M. Zhdanov, Professor, N. B. Zeliger, Professor, E. V. Zelyakh, Professor, I. G. Klyatskin, Professor, F. V. Kushnir, Docent (Resp. Ed.), K. N. Lebedev, Docent, V. V. Odnol'ko , Docent, V. B. Romanovskiy, Professor, I. N. Fomichev, Docent, P. Ya. Shiniberov, Docent, and P. V. Shmakov, Professor; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Gal'chinskaya.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is for technicians and scientists specializing in various fields of electrical engineering.

COVERAGE: The articles cover the following topics: shortwave wide-band cophased antenna arrays, conical spiral antennas, magnetic modulators, time-pulse method of electrical connection commutation, Grets and

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Larionov circuits, $\sum_{n-1}^{\infty} e^{-rn^2} \cos nx$ series, and conical spiral beam antennas. No personalities are mentioned. Some of the articles are accompanied by references.

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